

was an exceptional case for me, as I could not induce the larvae to feed. The species is double-brooded in eastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey.

17. *Pamphila viator*.

Secured a number of eggs of this species from Mr. H. E. Wilford, of Batavia, New York. The eggs were laid about July the seventh. The egg is grayish in color; finely reticulated, and somewhat wider than high, with apex but slightly flattened. The eggs hatched on July the sixteenth. The larva of this *Pamphila* is entirely different from the larvae of any other *Pamphila* that I have ever seen. Twenty-four hours after hatching the larvae were of a grayish color, and covered with numerous dark-colored, spine-like hairs. The head and collar are light yellow and covered with numerous dark brown spots. First moult occurred on the twenty-fifth of July. Twenty-four hours after moulting the larvae were of a brown color, otherwise the larvae are the same as before.

Four new Hymenoptera.

By S. A. ROHWER, Boulder, Colo.

***Belomicrus larimerensis* n. sp.**

♀. Length 5 mm. Anterior margin of clypeus produced in middle to a broad, rounded process, at the side of which is a small tooth; clypeus shining, without punctures; head finely granular; behind the antennae is a shallow, smooth depression; on the vertex behind the summit of each eye is an angular protuberance; pronotum rounded, not carinated or dentate; dorsulum sculptured like the head, scutellum somewhat more coarsely so; mesopleura sculptured about as the scutellum, below tegulae there is a deep vertical furrow; squamae linear, attached to the postscutellum for their entire length, slightly rounded on the outer margin, perhaps a little broader anteriorly; spine very short; posterior face of metathorax bounded on the sides by distinct carinae which are abruptly truncate above, irregularly obliquely striated, below spine a vertical carina; marginal cell pointed at apex, widest where the first tr. cu. is received; tran. med. a little anterior to basal; abdomen closely, finely punctured; pygidium broad, rounded at apex, punctured with large separate punctures, color black; two spots on pronotum, tubercles, tip of femora, tibiae beneath creamy-white; spot on scape beneath at apex, flagellum beneath somewhat, and tarsi tes-

taceous; tegulae, narrow apical margin of abdominal segments, yellowish testaceous; pygidium red; wing dusky hyaline, nervures dark brown; face, clypeus, side of thorax with silvery pubescence.

Habitat.—Larimer Co., Colo., between 8000 and 9000 feet, July 18, (C. P. Gillette). Co-types in collection of Colo. Agricultural College and in author's collection.

This may be the female of *B. forbesii* Rob. but differs as follows from his description of that species: no depression on posterior face beneath spine, sides of abdomen are not parallel, the wings are strongly dusky, nervures brown.

Crabro (*Paranothyreus* Koll.) *gillettei* n. sp.

♀. Length about 7 mm. Clypeus broadly truncate, very finely punctured, some large punctures near margin, carina very low and broad; mandibles with a small subapical tooth, at apex obtusely truncate; width of eyes at the clypeus a little more than the width of the clypeus; facial basin smooth, shining, not strongly margined above; between the ocelli and the facial basin the head is striated with irregular striae; outer orbits and head back of ocelli shining, with sparse, fine punctures; ocelli in a low triangle, the distance between the lateral ones and the nearest eye margin about the same; lateral ocelli back of a line drawn between the superior orbits; furrow from lower ocellus distinct, strong, extending to base of antennae; pronotum not carinated or dentate, anterior angles sharp, but without teeth; most of dorsulum and scutellum shining, sparsely punctured with rather small punctures; anterior margin of dorsulum with short longitudinal striae; middle of dorsulum from anterior margin with a distinct carina; mesopleura shining, punctured like dorsulum, below tegulae there is a distinct pit; enclosure and sides of metathorax not strongly defined; enclosure with a few longitudinal striae; middle furrow shallow, not extending on posterior face, slightly broader at apex; posterior face with a triangular fovea, apex beneath; finely reticulate; metapleura finely, transversely striate; longest spur of hind tibiae not as long as the first joint of hind tarsi; abdomen impunctate; pygidium broad, flat, sparsely punctured with large punctures. Black; ocelli (dry) reddish; two spots on pronotum, tubercles, spot on scutellum, line on postscutellum, four anterior tibiae, except within, posterior tibiae at base, spot on each side of first three abdominal segments (the two apical segments have faint indications of spots), yellow; tarsi testaceous; wings at base yellowish at apex hyaline, nervures and stigma testaceous; the usual pubescence undoubtedly occurs, but the specimen is somewhat worn and it is wanting.

Habitat.—Larimer Co., Colo., between 8000 and 9000 feet, July 18, (C. P. Gillette). Type in the collection of Colorado Agricultural College.

This belongs to Fox's group *hilaris* Sm. The black clypeus, mandibles and venter are good superficial characters to separate this species from its allies. The sculpture is much finer than in any allies except *snowii* from which it differs in the wider space between the eyes at the clypeus and other characters.

Crabro (*Xylocrabro* Ashm.?) *besseyae* n. sp.

♀ Anterior margin of the clypeus rounded out, carina distinct; mandibles at apex tridentate, at base within with two large teeth; width of the eyes at the clypeus a little greater than the width of the clypeus; first and second flagellar joints equal; head closely punctured with rather large punctures, more sparsely so on vertex and posterior orbits; ocelli in an obtuse triangle; distance between the lateral ocelli and nearest eye margin about the same; furrow from anterior ocellus rather indistinct; pronotum rather feebly carinated, anterior angle with a small tooth; dorsulum punctured with rather large, strong punctures; scutellum sparsely punctured; mesopleura anteriorly sharply truncated, transversely striated, with some large punctures among the striæ; enclosure and sides of metathorax not sharply defined; enclosure and posterior face rather coarsely, irregularly, closely punctured; post-scutellum more finely so; furrow of metathorax extending to below middle of posterior face; metapleura very finely, transversely striate; anterior femora at base beneath with a small tooth; first rec. rather near apex of first cubital cell; abdomen, both dorsal and ventral surfaces, punctured with rather small, distinct, well-separated punctures; pygidium about twice as long as width at base; apical half strongly contracted and narrowed, basal half broad, punctured with large punctures; scape at apex, spot on mandibles, two spots on pronotum, tubercles, anterior femora beneath, four posterior femora beneath for basal half, spots on dorsal abdominal segments 2-5 *bright yellow*; clypeus, cheek and inner orbits with dense silvery pubescence; thorax with some white hairs; wings strongly dusky, iridescent; venation black.

Habitat.—Boulder, Colo., May 26, 1908, at flowers of *Besseyia plantaginica* (S. A. Rohwer).

This species is nearest to *stirpicolus* Pack., but differs as follows: metathorax above and behind not coarsely striated, etc. The shape of the pygidium should distinguish this species at once.

Ichneutidea secunda n. sp.

♀. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm; length of anterior wing 4 mm. Head shining, impunctate; ocelli in a low triangle; a furrow from lower ocellus to occiput; antennal foveæ quite distinct, wider above the antennæ; an-

tennæ 25-jointed, third joint but little longer than fourth, the last five joints but little longer than wide; sides of the superclypeal area depressed; clypeus round on anterior margin; mesonotum shining, impunctate, except anterior lobe, which finely punctured; scutellum with well-scattered, small punctures; mesopleura shining, impunctate; metathorax smooth, shining, without an areola; posterior femora rather robust; posterior tibiæ tapering from base to apex; first joint of hind tarsi a little longer than 2. .3; tarsal claws simple; stigma angulate beneath; first abscissa of radius a little longer than second, but not as long as the oblique transverse cubitus; second transverse cubitus about equal to the second abscissa of radius; second cubital cell pointed at base beneath; basal nervure bent; transverse median more than half its length beyond basal nervure; abdomen impunctate; lateral carinæ of first dorsal segment more or less developed. Color, reddish-yellow; antennæ, eyes, black spot enclosing ocelli, middle lobe of mesonotum, scutellum, metathorax, mesopleura and mesopectus; spot on apical dorsal segments of abdomen, sheath, *black*; apex of hind tibiæ and their tarsi infuscated; wings hyaline, iridescent, apical third a little darker, nervures and stigma pale brown; dorsulum of abdomen and legs with short reddish-yellow pubescence.

Habitat.—Geneva, Nebraska. Type in the collection of the University of Nebraska, paratype in author's collection.

This species is quite distinct from *I. abdominalis* Cress. the only other species of this genus, being known at once by the different color—*abdominalis* has the head and thorax black.

One Day's Collecting, with a Description of a new Noctuid.

BY ALEX. KWIAT, Chicago, Ill.

On Decoration Day, May 30, 1908, the writer, with Messrs. Beer and Kidlica, went on a collecting trip to Hessville, Ind., where we were joined by Will Hartman, Jr., who resides there, making a party of four, all Lepidopterists.

Hessville, Indiana, is just four miles east of the Illinois line and about four or five miles south of Lake Michigan. It is not strictly in the sand dune region, although there are occasional blow holes and shifting ridges. Generally speaking, it may be described as a succession of sloughs and sandy ridges, the latter usually covered with stunted oak, hop elm, cottonwood, the small-leaved poplar, some willow, birch, sassafras,